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ABSTRACT

The educational system of Japan is described, and placement recommendations concerning Japanese students who want to study in the United States are presented. The grades covered by the different educational levels and characteristics of the different educational levels are described. Information is provided on: upper-secondary schools, technical colleges, junior colleges, universities, privately-supported schools, college entrance examinations, the bachelor's degree, graduate education, medical and dental programs, other types of schools, and the Japanese University Accrediting Association. English language proficiency of Japanese applicants to U.S. institutions, grading systems, and the issue of institutional quality and credentials are also discussed. A summary of placement recommendations as affected by the educational background of Japanese students at secondary and tertiary levels is provided. A selected list of Japanese universities is appended giving information on: date founded, source of support, enrollment, number of faculty, departments, and the size of the library. (SW)

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JAPAN

A Guide to the Academic Placement of Students from Japan in Educational Institutions of the United States

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Director of Admissions
University of Georgia

1976

A Service of the International Education Activities Group of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers

Placement Recommendations Approved by the Council on Evaluation of Foreign Student Credentials

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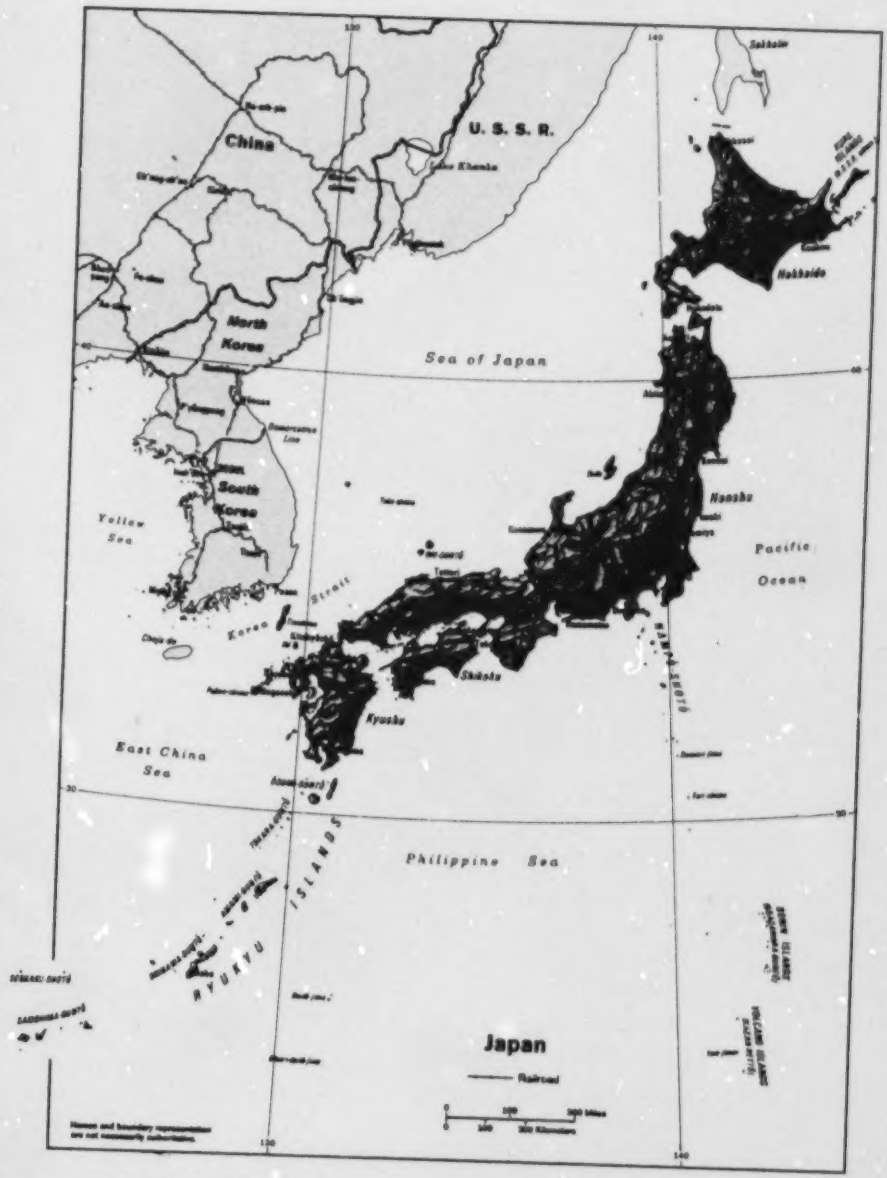

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Preface

"You will feel like Rip Van Winkle." These were the words of the Japanese consul in Atlanta when he learned that the author of this pamphlet was returning to Japan for the first time since spending a year there thirty years ago. It was fascinating to revisit Japan and to see the changes that have taken place during this period. One of the areas where this change probably has been the greatest is in higher education.

This World Education Series (WES) publication is designed to assist admissions officers in placing the new generation of Japanese students who apply for entrance to educational institutions of the United States.

The recommendations should be used in conjunction with *Education in Japan: A Century of Modern Development*, by Ronald S. Anderson, which is being prepared for publication under a contract with the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.* Dr. Anderson's report provides extensive information on the history and current status of Japanese education and would be a valuable addition to any admissions office reference library. Other useful publications are the WES volume on Japan by Clyde Vroman, published in 1966,** and the *Profile Series on Japanese Universities*, published by the U.S. Educational Commission in Japan (Fulbright).†

The author is deeply indebted to many persons for their assistance. Ellen Mashiko, educational counseling officer for the U.S. Educational Commission in Japan, was most helpful in supplying current materials and in arranging interviews with Japanese officials. Caroline Yang, the executive secretary of the Commission, and her entire staff assisted in many ways. The officials of the Ministry of Education in Japan were gracious and supportive. Special appreciation is extended to Susumu Shibanuma, Hitoshi Ohsaki, Teruhiko Wakana, Masunori Hiratsuka, Koichi Igarashi, and Yoshio Ogawa, all of the Ministry of Education, and Issei Kato, of the Japanese University Accrediting Association, for their assistance in arranging school visits and for their suggestions for improving the manuscript. Numerous staff members of Japanese schools at all levels were hospitable and helpful. James S. Frey, assistant director of admissions, Indiana University, has served as WES monitor for the publication and has given generously of his time and expertise.

M. Overton Phelps
Athens, Georgia, 1976

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*Although the publication date is not definite, it will be published as DHEW Publication No. (OE) 74-19110 and will be available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, by title and number.

**See the inside back cover for a list of publications of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (AACRAO) and instructions for purchasing the volume on Japan.

†Available from the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA), 1860 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 (free)

1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Historical Background

Throughout their history the Japanese people have had a strong commitment to education. Modern education in Japan dates back to the Meiji Restoration in 1868, and a comprehensive system of education from kindergarten through the university level was in effect by the late 1920s. Prior to World War II the educational program was mostly patterned after the European multitracked system. In 1947 a 6-3-3-4 single track coeducational system was put into effect in an attempt to equalize educational opportunities. This change was largely due to U. S. educators, whose post World War II influence was significant. As a result, the structure of the current system in Japan greatly resembles that of the United States.

B. Current Status of Education

Japanese education is governed by the Ministry of Education under the central government of Japan. There is strong motivation for advanced education, with nearly 100% literacy and few dropouts. Currently, over 90% of each age group graduate from high school, and approximately 35% enter some form of higher education. One of the major concerns of educational officials is the ever increasing number of secondary school graduates who want to continue their education.

C. Chronology of Education

The structure of the educational system is similar to that in the United States. Preprimary education is available, and approximately 62% of Japanese first graders have attended kindergarten. The organization of the rest of the educational ladder is as follows:

Primary	Grades 1-6
Lower secondary (junior high)	Grades 7-9
Upper secondary (senior high)	Grades 10-12
Technical college	Grades 10-14
Junior college	Two- or three-year programs
University	Four years
Master's degree programs	Two years
Doctoral programs	Three or more years

D. Categories of Schools

The three sponsorship categories of Japanese schools are: national, "public," and private. National schools are established by the Ministry of Education; schools established under prefectural* or municipal authority are referred to in Japan as "public" institutions. All national, "public," and private universities and junior colleges are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. Private education is an important part of the Japanese educational system.

E. Compulsory Education

All Japanese students are required to attend school for nine years, through the primary and lower secondary (junior high) school level. Most of this schooling is under public control. Class size may be as high as 35 pupils, and promotion is automatic. The school year starts in April and ends in March, with holidays from mid-July until the end of August and late December until early January. Classes meet five and one-half days per week—Monday morning through Saturday noon. School attendance is extremely high even though in most cases students are responsible for their own transportation. After the regular school day has ended, many primary and junior high school students in urban areas attend private tutorial schools to prepare for entrance examinations. In addition to this supplemental academic study, many students take lessons in calligraphy, the use of the abacus, English conversation, music, and various sports.

F. Upper Secondary Schools

Upper secondary school (senior high school) in Japan covers grades 10-12. The school day, week, and year are the same as for the compulsory primary and lower secondary school programs. Admission is based on achievement test results and lower secondary school reports. In 1974 approximately 92% of all 15-year-olds were admitted to upper secondary school.

Public schools are less expensive than private schools, but in some cases may be more selective. Approximately one-third of all upper secondary school students attend private schools, and this percentage is increasing.

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*The main political subdivisions (geographically based) into which Japan is divided are called prefectures.

The two types of upper secondary school programs are general and vocational. The general program is similar to a college preparatory curriculum in the United States, with a strong emphasis on basic courses in Japanese, social science, mathematics, science, English, health and physical education, and fine arts.

The vocational curriculum requires approximately one-half of the program to be in academic subjects and the other half to be in vocational areas.

At the upper secondary level, four-year programs are available for part-time and correspondence students. In 1974 approximately 6% of the upper secondary students were enrolled in part-time or correspondence programs.

II. TERTIARY LEVEL EDUCATION

A. Institutions of Less than Four Years

1. TECHNICAL COLLEGES

The technical college offers a five-year continuous program of technical education (three years of upper secondary level work and two years of college level work). This type of institution was introduced in 1962 and admits graduates of lower secondary (junior high) schools. Standards are relatively high, and admission is competitive through examination. In 1975 there were 65 technical colleges (54 national, 4 public, 7 private) serving 48,391 students.

2. JUNIOR COLLEGES

Japanese junior colleges in general are fashioned after the U.S. model. However, some programs extend to three rather than two years. In 1975 there were 513 junior colleges (31 national, 48 public, 434 private) serving 330,360 students, approximately 17% of the total group of undergraduates. Eighty-five percent of the junior colleges are private, enrolling approximately 91% of the junior college students. More than 86% of junior college students are female, and most of the training is in home economics, literature, and education. Junior colleges generally are small, often enrolling fewer than 650 students; they have an average faculty-student ratio of approximately 1:22.

B. Universities

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

In 1975 there were 418 Japanese universities* (81 national, 33 public, 304 private) serving 1,659,338 students, as compared with 317 universities serving 937,556 students in 1965. This more than 70% increase in total enrollment has resulted in a considerable increase in the enrollment of many of the universities in existence in 1965. Intensive efforts are being made by educational officials to provide higher education for all students who desire to continue their education. In 1975, 22% of the Japanese 18-year-olds entered Japanese universities, and the percentage is increasing annually.

Most Japanese universities are composed of a number of Faculties (academic subdivisions similar to colleges or schools within a U.S. university). However, it is possible for a Japanese university to have only one Faculty (e.g., education or law or medicine).

Certain institutions are noted for outstanding individual Faculties to which demand for admission is great. Admissions quotas for each Faculty and each institution are established by the Ministry of Education. Admission is competitive and is controlled by rigid admissions examinations.

National and public universities constitute approximately 27% of the total number of institutions of higher education and enroll 24% of the total number of undergraduates. These institutions have lower tuition than private institutions and generally have higher admissions standards. However, this is not always true, and many factors concerning a specific institution must be taken into consideration in determining quality.

2. PRIVATELY SUPPORTED SCHOOLS

Approximately 73% of the universities in Japan are private, and they enroll about 76% of all university students. These private schools are as diversified as the private colleges and universities in the United States.

The national and public universities are generally considered to be more competitive than the private schools; however, there are many private universities which have more competitive admissions requirements and which are considered more prestigious than many public institutions.

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*All bachelor's degree-granting institutions of higher education in Japan, regardless of whether or not they are multi-Faculty institutions, are officially *daigaku* (university), although some of them use "college" in the English version of their names.

A typical private university is supported by student fees (45%), loans (25%), commercial interests (20%), and government aid (10%).

Class size in private institutions usually is large, often huge, with average faculty-student ratios of 1:31, as compared with the national universities which have an average ratio of 1:8. Prestigious private universities, however, have lower faculty-student ratios.

In 1974, private universities spent, on the average, $1040 per year per student, while national universities spent more than twice that amount. It is predicted by both the public and private sector that more government assistance will be given to private universities in the near future.

3. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

University admission has been rigidly tied to competitive examinations which have a tendency to control the curriculum and instruction at both elementary and secondary levels. According to Ronald S. Anderson:*

> ...the specter of facing a progression of crucial entrance examinations haunts the lives of all students and parents. It dominates the curriculum and distorts the purposes of education, compelling schools to ignore or neglect the new problem-solving methods of social studies, the experimental approach in science, and the oral-aural techniques in language teaching. Instead, there is a preoccupation with the forced cramming of a vast number of fractured facts in order to pass the rigorous subject-matter examinations. Teachers are constantly under pressure to produce successful examination-takers since their reputation depends on their students' success in entering a prestigious high school or university.

A degree from a prestigious university is a passport to a job with the central government or a well-known company; there is, therefore, fierce competition for admission to these elite institutions. University admissions examinations are achievement tests prepared by the various Faculties of the individual universities. The more the demand for space in a Faculty increases, the more difficult the entrance examinations become.

Approximately 25% of the candidates who take university admissions examinations are unsuccessful at entering the university of their choice. Many of these students study at special private preparatory or coaching schools for an extra year or more and retake the examinations.

In an effort to alleviate the pressures of entrance examinations, the Ministry of Education recently has directed universities to give consideration to personal interviews, essays, secondary school records, and recommendations in assessing a student's eligibility for admission.

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*See Anderson entry in Bibliography.

4. THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE

The bachelor's degree is offered by all universities. The minimum requirement for this degree, as established by the Ministry of Education, is 124 units distributed as follows:

Major	76 units
General education	36 units covering the humanities, natural sciences, and social sciences (12 of these units may be in the major field)
Foreign language	8 units in one foreign language
Physical education	4 units

Individual Faculties within a university determine the number of units needed for graduation, so, in fact, most students earn 144-156 units.

Except for the natural sciences, instruction in Japanese universities usually is by the lecture method. Great emphasis is placed on note taking and memorization of facts. Class attendance is not always mandatory. If a student can gain admission to a university, graduation is almost assured; approximately 90% of all university students graduate. There is almost no transferring between and within universities.

Sixty-two universities (9 national, 5 public, 48 private) have evening courses leading to a bachelor's degree. Admission to these programs usually is less competitive than admission to regular day programs. Eleven universities also offer bachelor's degree programs via correspondence.*

*These are: Bukkyo, Chuo, Hosei, Japan Women's, Keio, Kinki, Meisei, Nihon, Osaka Gakuin, Tamagawa, and Toyo.

5. GRADUATE EDUCATION

In 1975 there were 213 universities with graduate schools (66 national, 18 public, 129 private). Ninety percent of the 46,415 students enrolled were male. Most students who do graduate work at the master's or doctoral level continue in the institution of their undergraduate enrollment, with emphasis in their field of specialization but with little study in related fields. Currently, efforts are being made to add graduate degrees in interdisciplinary areas. Graduate work is not as popular in Japan as it is in the United States since Japanese society does not yet highly reward advanced degrees. However, in certain fields such as engineering, employers are beginning to require graduate degrees. There is keen competition among institutions to establish graduate programs because such programs are considered prestigious.

The master's degree requires two additional years of full-time study beyond the bachelor's. This program includes 30 credit hours of class work and research terminating in a thesis.

The doctoral degree requires three or more years of study beyond the master's, including a total of 30 credit hours of graduate work, the completion of a major research project, a dissertation, and the passing of a final examination. Universities sometimes are reluctant to award the doctorate in the minimum period of graduate study, especially in the fields of social sciences and humanities, and often keep students in their programs for many years even though all requirements may have been met. Doctoral candidates often pursue academic careers, do research, and publish, all without the degree; in such cases, the degree is usually awarded many years later.

6. MEDICAL AND DENTAL PROGRAMS

Some medical and dental schools are attached to universities as separate Faculties, and others are separate medical and dental universities. The two degrees offered are the bachelor's and doctor's degrees. The bachelor's degree in medicine or dentistry takes six years after upper secondary school, is the first degree offered by the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry, and carries the same meaning as the M.D. and the D.D.S. degrees, respectively, in the United States. The Japanese doctor's degrees in medicine and dentistry are advanced research degrees which take four additional years. These degrees are similar to advanced degrees in the United States.

C. Proprietary Schools (Miscellaneous Schools)

The Ministry of Education officially lists technical colleges, junior colleges, four-year colleges/universities, and universities with graduate degree programs; all other schools and institutions are listed as miscellaneous schools *(kakushu-gakko)*. The Ministry indirectly controls these schools, while the local governments have direct control and must approve their establishment. The programs are not recognized for academic credit in Japan. The 16 categories of proprietary schools and the source of support and number of each are listed below:

Schools	National	Public (Municipal or Prefectural)	Private
*a. Schools operated by the various Ministries of the Japanese Government	8		
b. Radiological Technology	6	2	8
c. Medical Technology	13	8	23
d. Dental Hygiene and Dental Technology	5	15	58
e. Rehabilitation	3	3	2
f. Nursing	69	60	66
g. Preschool Teacher Training		18	40
h. Teacher Training			
Elementary		2	1
Junior High		1	3
Special Education		3	3
Kindergarten		5	39
i. Nutrition/Cooking		2	33
j. Television and Technology	1	1	38
*k. Driver Education			
l. Foreign Language, Secretarial, Business, Shorthand, Hotel, Tourism			
m. Design, Art, Music, Photography			
n. Accounting, Bookkeeping			
o. Sewing			
p. Typing			
q. Other			

*AUTHOR'S NOTE: Many schools listed from a-j are attached to universities. The schools listed from k-q are all private; the exact number of institutions in each category was not available.

D. The Japanese University Accrediting Association

At the end of World War II, an attempt was made to establish a U.S. type accrediting association, the Japanese University Accrediting Association (JUAA). This association was established in 1947 with an original membership of 46 universities. Out of a potential of 418 universities, there were 82 supporting or full members and 160 associate members in the association in 1975. The JUAA accredits individual Faculties of universities, not entire institutions. A university becomes a full member of JUAA when one or more of its Faculties has been accredited. Associate members are institutions which are seeking full membership but which have not yet met the requirements. Faculties which are accredited by JUAA are most likely to be strong. However, membership is entirely voluntary, and many good programs remain outside the organization.

In 1956 the Ministry of Education assumed responsibility for determining standards for the chartering of new institutions. Since that date, the main function of JUAA has been to serve as a professional organization committed to the improvement of university education.

III. ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

English is officially an elective; but since it is required on both upper secondary school and university entrance examinations, approximately 90% of the high school graduates have had six years of English. The structure and sounds of English are especially difficult for the Japanese student. Japanese teaching methods stress reading and translation, rather than the development of oral-aural skills and proficiency. Therefore, even though some Japanese students make satisfactory scores on written English language proficiency tests, these students may be weak in listening and speaking skills. The educational officials of Japan are concerned about this problem and are working with Japanese English teachers to improve oral-aural skills. It is anticipated that university entrance examinations will soon include listening comprehension, as well as translation and writing. Already 26 out of 47 prefectures are requiring oral tests in English for admission to upper secondary school.

All Japanese applicants to U.S. institutions should be required to take an English proficiency examination such as TOEFL, and their admission to a full-time academic program should be contingent upon a satisfactory test score or satisfactory completion of English language training in the United States.

IV. GRADING SYSTEMS

Secondary:

All upper secondary schools are required by the Ministry of Education to use a five-part grading system of 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 or A, B, C, D, E (F) with 1 and E (F) failing.

University:

Institutions of higher education are free to use any grading system they choose. The predominant grading system used in Japanese universities and junior colleges is letter grades on a four-part scale with three passing grades (A, B, C) and F (failing). Some universities use a five-part scale with four passing grades (A, B, C, D) and F (failing), and there are a few universities which use number grades only. The F grade is seldom given and almost never reported. The grading system is sometimes listed on a transcript in *romaji* (roman letters) as follows:

Yu..... A	80-100
Ryo..... B	70-79
Ka..... C	60-69
Fuka ..... F	below 60

The A grade is generally 80-100. However, the other grade ranges vary greatly among universities and also among Faculties of the same university. The cutoff for failing grades may be as low as 40. A student's grade usually is based mainly on the results of a comprehensive examination at the end of the course. Incompletes, withdrawals, or other indications of noncredit are not reported. In the predominant grading system, grades generally can be interpreted as follows:

A	Very good
B	Above average
C	Lowest passing grade

Just as in U.S. institutions, each grade is an indication of the level of achievement of the student in comparison with the other students in the school. The quality of the institution is thus a key factor in considering the meaning of student grades.

V. INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY – CREDENTIALS

The admissions officer can search for clues concerning institutional quality in the publications by Vroman and by the U.S. Educational Commission in Japan* and in the listing of universities in the appendix of this publication. Some factors to be considered are: date of establishment, number of students, student-teacher ratio, financial support, graduate programs available, admissions selectivity, degrees offered, and type of institution. It should be noted that some universities have separate day and evening Faculties in the same academic discipline. In most cases the admissions standards for the evening Faculty are not as competitive as for the day Faculty, a situation similar to the status of evening classes in many U.S. universities.

There has never been an official systematic ranking of Japanese universities. There are substantial differences in the quality of all types of institutions within the national and "public" group, as well as within the private sector. In most cases, however, national universities and the older private universities are highly selective and of high quality. Municipal and prefectural "public" institutions are well financed by government sources and should produce satisfactory graduates.

Since all new institutions, public or private, must meet standards for establishment set by the Ministry of Education, these schools normally begin with adequate financing, facilities, and teaching staff. Continuing financial support may become a problem for the private schools.

Complete English translations of academic credentials are available from Japanese institutions. Such transcripts should be requested for each applicant. Valid transcripts will carry the institutional seal or stamp, the signature of the responsible school official, and usually an explanation of the grading system.

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*See the footnote on p. v for instructions for purchasing these publications.

VI. PLACEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The placement recommendations were approved by the Council on Evaluation of Foreign Student Credentials, March 17, 1976. The role of the Council is to review and modify as necessary the recommendations drafted by the author, in light of supporting textual material and the collective experience of the Council.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF JAPANESE STUDENTS	PLACEMENT RECOMMENDATION FOR U.S. ADMISSIONS OFFICERS
A. Secondary Education	
1. Less than upper secondary school graduate	may be placed in an elementary or secondary school on a year-for-year basis.
2. Upper secondary school graduate	
Academic curriculum full-time (3 years) or part-time (4 years)	may be considered for admission at the freshman level.
Vocational curriculum full-time (3 years) or part-time (4 years); (one-half academic; one-half vocational)	may be considered for admission at the freshman level in programs which do not require strong academic preparation.
3. Work completed at a special preparatory (coaching) school after secondary school graduation	should be considered supplementary high school level work; advanced standing credit should not be considered.
B. Tertiary Education	
1. Technical College Unified 5-year program: 3 years technical secondary level work plus 2 years of technical college training (see p. 3)	may be granted up to 2 years of transfer credit on a course-by-course basis for the fourth and fifth years where technical training is appropriate to degree objectives.*

*Japanese units may be taken at face value as quarter hour credits (slightly conservative) or multiplied by 3/4 to convert to semester hour credits. Courses in English are not comparable to college-level courses in U.S. institutions and should not be accepted for transfer credit.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF JAPANESE STUDENTS	PLACEMENT RECOMMENDATION FOR U.S. ADMISSIONS OFFICERS
Tertiary Education *(continued)*	
2. Junior College 2- or 3-year course	may be granted transfer credit on a course-by-course basis where appropriate to degree objectives.*
3. Proprietary (Miscellaneous) School (work completed at a special school)	may be granted transfer credit on a course-by-course basis where appropriate to degree objectives.*
4. University	
a. Less than a bachelor's degree	may be granted transfer credit on a course-by-course basis.*
b. Bachelor's degree *(Gakushi)* (4 years of university)	may be considered for admission to a graduate degree program.
c. Master's degree *(Shushi)* (2 years of study beyond bachelor's including thesis)	may be considered for doctoral studies.
d. Doctoral degree *(Hakushi)* (at least 3 years of study beyond master's including dissertation)	may be considered for post-doctoral studies.
e. Bachelor of Medicine or Dentistry (6 years beyond upper secondary school)	may be considered to have degrees comparable to the M.D. or D.D.S. degrees in the United States.
f. Doctor of Medicine or Dentistry (4 years beyond the Bachelor of Medicine or Dentistry)	should be considered to have completed advanced academic study in medicine or dentistry.

*Japanese units may be taken at face value as quarter hour credits (slightly conservative) or multiplied by 3/4 to convert to semester hour credits. Courses in English are not comparable to college-level courses in U.S. institutions and should not be accepted for transfer credit.

APPENDIX

Selected List Of Japanese Universities

The Japanese four-year institutions listed below are those established, or which have had a change of status, since the listing in Clyde Vroman's 1966 volume on Japan. Several institutions inadvertently omitted from the previous study also are included. This list was adapted from a 1975 publication by the Association of International Education, Japan.* The information was updated in a survey of the listed institutions in the spring of 1976.

An asterisk (*) before the name of an institution indicates that the school was listed in Vroman's publication as a junior college. A dagger (†) refers to the name under which the school was listed by Vroman. The *romaji* form of the university's name is given in parentheses.

The headings and meanings of letters and symbols used are as follows:

Enrollment: Numbers before the slash (/) are undergraduate figures; those after are graduate.
Faculty: A = Approximate; F = Full-time; P = Part-time.
The term "Not Available" (N.A.) is used where requested data was not given.
Support: P = Private; N = National; M = Municipal or Prefectural ("Public").

Name and Address	Date Founded	Support	Enrollment (Undergrad./ Graduate)	Faculty	Faculties (Schools or (Colleges)	Library
Aichi Medical University *(Aichi Ika Daigaku)* Karimata, 21, Yazako, Nagakute-cho, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken 480-11	1971	P	266	N.A.	Medicine	N.A.
Aichi Prefectural University †Aichi Women's College *(Aichi Kenritsu Daigaku)* Takada-cho 3-28, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 467	1950	M	1,507	117 F 118 P	Foreign Studies, Letters	192,846
Aichi Prefectural University of Arts *(Aichi Kenritsu Geijutsu Daigaku)* Nagakute-cho, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken 480-11	1966	M	593/89	N.A.	Fine Arts, Music	N.A.

Aichi University of Education *(Aichi Kyoiku Daigaku)* Hirosawa 1, Igaya-cho, Kariya-shi, Aichi-ken 448	1943	N	2,200	290A	Education	120,000
*Anjogakuen College *(Anjo Gakuen Daigaku)* Hegoshi-machi, Okazaki-shi, Aichi-ken 444	1966	P	100	N.A.	Home Economics	N.A.
*Aomori University *(Aomori Daigaku)* Abeno 248, Kohata, Aomori-shi, Aomori-ken 030	1962	P	371	N.A.	Bus. Adm.	N.A.
Asahikawa College *(Asahikawa Daigaku)* Nagayama-cho, Asahikawa-shi, Hokkaido 078-02	1968	P	1,000	26 F 19 P	Econ. (Day & Evening[1])	N.A.
Asahikawa Medical University *(Asahikawa Ika Daigaku)* Kaguraoka, Kaguracho, Asahikawa-shi, 071-01	1973	N	294	100 F 43 P	Medicine	22,725
Ashikaga Institute of Engineering; also known as Ashikaga Institute of Technology *(Ashikaga Kogyo Daigaku)* 268-1 Omae-cho, Ashikaga-shi, Tochigi-ken 326	1967	P	N.A.	N.A.	Engineering	N.A.
*Baiko Jogakuin College *(Baiko Jogakuin Daigaku)* Yoshimi, Myoji-cho, Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 750	1964	P	405	N.A.	Literature	N.A.
*Beppu University *(Beppu Daigaku)* 82 Kita-Ishigaki, Beppu-shi, Oita-ken 874-01	1947	P	336	38 F 19 P	Letters	50,000
Bukkyo University; also known as Buddhist University *(Bukkyo Daigaku)* Murasakino, Kitahananobo-cho, Kita-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto-fu 603	1912	P	2,675/77	48 F 143 P	Letters, Sociology	78,524

*The complete list of four-year colleges, together with a directory of research institutions attached to universities, and undergraduate and graduate courses offered in Japan, is available from the Saikon Publishing Company, Ltd., Wada Bldg., 1-8-13 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan 102.

[1] See Institutional Quality, p. 11.

Chiba Commercial College; also known as Chiba College of Commerce *(Chiba Shoka Daigaku)* 1-Chome, Konodai, Ichikawa-shi, Chiba-ken 272	1950	P	2,000	55 A	Commerce, Economics	N.A.
*Chiba Keiai College of Economics *(Chiba Keiai Keizai Daigaku)* Anagawa, Chiba-shi, Chiba-ken 280	1950	P	1,479	31 F 21 P	Economics	35,628
Chuo Gakuin College *(Chuo Gakuin Daigaku)* 451 Kujike, Abiko-shi, Chiba-ken 270-11	1966	P	N.A.	N.A.	Commerce	N.A.
Daiichi Economics College *(Daiichi Keizai Daigaku)* Dazaifu-machi, Chikushi-gun, Fukuoka-ken 818-01	1968	P	560	N.A.	Economics	N.A.
Daito Bunka College *(Daito Bunka Daigaku)* 1-9-1 Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 175	1949	P	10,131/122	202 F 167 P	Econ., For. Lang., Jurisprudence, Letters	200,000
Defense Medical College *(Boei Ika Daigaku)* Tokarozawa-shi, Saitama-ken 359	1974	N	480	N.A.	Medicine	N.A.
Dokkyo University School of Medicine *(Dokkyo Ika Daigaku)* Mibu, Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi-shi, Tochigi-ken 321-02	1972	P	393	186 F 29 P	Medicine	61,500
Eastern Asia University *(Towa Daigaku)* Kusuno 15-2, Shimonoseki-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 750-01	1974	P	60	N.A.	Business Administration	N.A.

Fukuoka Dental College *(Fukuoka Shika Daigaku)* Ta 700, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 814	1972	P	576	143 F 24 P	Dentistry	36,770
Fukuoka Education University *(Fukuoka Kyoiku Daigaku)* Shiobara-cho, Munakata-machi, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 226	1949	N	2,823	240 A	Education	N.A.
Fukuoka University of Technology *(Fukuoka Kogyo Daigaku)* Shimowajiro, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 811-02	1963	P	3,584/674	61 F 50 P	Engineering	57,344
Gifu College of Dentistry *(Gifu Shika Daigaku)* Hozumi-cho, Motosu-gun, Gifu-ken 501-02	1971	P	1,166	158 F 158 P	Dentistry	50,414
Gifu College of Economics *(Gifu Keizai Daigaku)* Kitagata-cho, Ogaki-shi, Gifu-ken 503	1967	P	1,656	N.A.	Economics (Day & Evening[1])	N.A.
Gifu Kyoiku College; also known as Gifu Education University *(Gifu Kyoiku Daigaku)* 2078, Takakuwa, Yanaizu-cho, Hashima-gun, Gifu-ken 501-61	1972	P	153	N.A.	Education	N.A.
*Gifu Women's College *(Gifu Joshi Daigaku)* Taromaru, Gifu-shi, Gifu-ken 501-25	1968	P	294	N.A.	Home Econ., Literature	N.A.
Hamamatsu Medical College *(Hamamatsu Ika Daigaku)* 3600 Handa-cho, Hamamatsu-shi, Shizuoka-ken 430	1974	N	100	59 F 11 P	Medicine	16,000
Higashi Nippon Gakuen University *(Higashi Nippon Gakuen Daigaku)* Naka-Otobetsu, Otobetsu-cho, Shiranuka-gun, Hokkaido 088-02	1974	P	140	N.A.	Pharmacy	N.A.

[1] See p. 11.

*Hirosaki Gakuin College *(Hirosaki Gakuin Daigaku)* Minori-cho 13-1, Hirosaki-shi, Aomori-ken 036	1950	P	165	N.A.	Letters	N.A.
Hiroshima Bunkyo Women's College *(Hiroshima Bunkyo Joshi Daigaku)* Kabe-cho, Asa-gun, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 731-02	1966	P	115	N.A.	Letters	N.A.
Hiroshima College of Economics *(Hiroshima Keizai Daigaku)* 10 Yamanoue, Kitashimoyashu, Gion-cho, Asa-gun, Hiroshima-ken 731-01	1967	P	2,619/350	45 F 23 P	Economics	100,000
Hiroshima Denki Institute of Technology; also known as Hiroshima Electrical College *(Hiroshima Denki Daigaku)* 595 Nakano Aza Ihara, Senogawa-cho, Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken 730-03	1967	P	N.A.	N.A.	Engineering	N.A.
Hiroshima Shudo University †Hiroshima Commercial College *(Hiroshima Shudo Daigaku)* Otsuka 1717, Numata-cho, Hiroshima-shi 731	1960	P	3,188/35	N.A.	Commercial Science, Letters	N.A.
Hokkaido Institute of Pharmaceutical Science *(Hokkaido Yakka Daigaku)* Katsuraoka-cho 62, Otaru-shi, Hokkaido 047-02	1974	P	167	N.A.	Pharmacy	N.A.
Hokkaido Technological College †Hokkaido Automobile Junior College *(Hokkaido Kogyo Daigaku)* Nakano-shima, Sapporo-shi Hokkaido 062	1953	P	2,034	N.A.	Engineering	N.A.

Hokkaido University of Education †Hokkaido Gakugei University *(Hokkaido Kyoiku Daigaku)* Nishi 13-chome, Minami, 24-jo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 064	1943	N	4,827	540 F 206 P	Education	490,580
Honshu College *(Honshu Daigaku)* Chisagata-gun, Nagano-ken	1966	P	N.A.	N.A.	Economics	N.A.
Hyogo College of Medicine *(Hyogo Ika Daigaku)* Mukogawa-cho 1-1, Nishinomiya, Hyogo-ken 663	1971	P	271	N.A.	Medicine	N.A.
Hyogo Prefectural School of Nursing and Dental Hygiene *(Hyogo Kenritsu Sogo Eisei Gakuin)* Hyogo-ken	1972	M	38	N.A.	Dental Hygiene, Nursing	N.A.
*Ibaragi Kirisuto-kyo College †Ibaragi Christian College *(Ibaragi Kirisutokyo Daigaku)* Kujin-machi 4048, Hitachi-shi Ibaragi-ken 319-12	1967	P	744	N.A.	Letters	N.A.
International Institute for Studies and Training *(Boeki Kenshu Senta)* 1650-3 Kamiide, Fujinomiya-shi, Shizuoka-ken 418-02	1967	N	0/236	11 F 200 P	Management[2]	19,900
Japanese Defense Academy; see National Defense Academy, Japan						
Jichi Medical School *(Jichi Ika Daigaku)* Yakushiji 3311-1, Minamikawachi-machi, Kawachi-gun, Tochigi-ken 329	1972	P	436	192 F 43 P	Medicine	65,000
Jiyu Gakuen[3] *(Jiyu Gakuen)* Gakuen-machi, 1-chome, Higashikurume-shi, Tokyo	1949	P	245	28 F 47 P	For. Lang., Philosophy, Phys. Ed.	13,500

[2] Special graduate level program offering a certificate.
[3] A nontraditional institution which has not applied for Ministry of Education recognition; degrees not recognized.

Jobu College *(Jobu Daigaku)* Toyazuka-cho 634-1, Isesaki-shi 372, Gumma-ken 372	1968	P	434	N.A.	Commerce	N.A.
Josai Dental College *(Jossi Shika Daigaku)* Sakado-machi, Iruma-gun, Saitama-ken 350-02	1970	P	1,343/210	133 F 70 P	Dentistry	44,769
Josai University †Josei University *(Josai Daigaku)* Sakado-machi, Iruma-gun, Saitama-ken 350-02	1965	P	3,532	N.A.	Economics, Pharmacy, Science	N.A.
*Kagawa Nutrition College *(Joshi Eyio Daigaku)* Komagome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170	1950	P	451/17	N.A.	Nutrition	N.A.
Kanazawa College of Economics *(Kanazawa Keizai Daigaku)* Goshomachi, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken 920	1967	P	973	N.A.	Economics	N.A.
Kanazawa Institute of Technology *(Kanazawa Kogyo Daigaku)* Nonoichi-machi, Ishikawa-gun, Ishikawa-ken 291	1965	P	4,971	N.A.	Engineering	N.A.
Kanazawa Medical College *(Kanazawa Ika Daigaku)* Uchinada-machi, Kawakita-gun, Ishikawa-ken 920-02	1972	P	279	N.A.	Medicine	N.A.
Kansai University of Foreign Studies *(Kansai Gaikokugo Daigaku)* 333 Ogura, Hirakata-shi, Osaka-fu 573	1953	P	5,936/17	103 F 136 P	Asian Studies, Foreign Languages	86,000

Kawasaki Medical College *(Kawasaki Ika Daigaku)* Matsushima, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama-ken 701-01	1970	P	774	192 F 16 P	Medicine	68,740
Kenritsu Sogo Eisei Gakuin; see Hyogo Prefectural School of Nursing and Dental Hygiene						
*Kitami Institute of Technology *(Kitami Kogyo Daigaku)* Koen-cho 165, Kitami-shi, Hokkaido 090	1966	N	1,000	60 F 2 P	Engineering	50,000
Kitasato University *(Kitasato Daigaku)* Shirokane, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108	1962	P	4,505/101	N.A.	Animal Sci., Fisheries, Hyg. Sci., Med., Pharm. Sci., Zootech.	N.A.
Kobe Kaisei Women's Gakuin College; also known as Stella Maris College *(Kobe Kaisei Joshi Gakuin Daigaku)* Aotani-cho, 2-chome 7-1 Nada-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 657	1956	P	417	26 F 12 P	Letters	30,115
Kobe Gakuin University *(Kobe Gakuin Daigaku)* Ikawadani-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 673	1966	P	5,389	N.A.	Econ., Juris- prudence, Nu- trition, Pharmacy	N.A.
Kobe Jogakuin College; also known as Kobe College *(Kobe Joshigakuin Daigaku)* 4-1 Okadayama, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 662	1894	P	1,623/14	70 F 95 P	Home Economics, Letters, Music	119,000
*Kobe Women's College *(Kobe Joshi Daigaku)* Higashisuma, Suma-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 654	1950	P	1,345	N.A.	Letters, Home Economics	N.A.

Kogakukan College †Kogakkan College *(Kogakukan Daigaku)* Kodakushimoto-cho, Ise-shi, Mie-ken 516	1962	P	916/23	N.A.	Letters	N.A.
Kokusai University: see Okinawa Kokusai University						
*Koriyama Women's College *(Koriyama Joshi Daigaku)* Kaisei 3-25-2 Koriyama-shi, Fukushima-ken 963	1950	P	165	N.A.	Home Economics	N.A.
*Koshien College *(Koshien Daigaku)* Isoshi, Mukoyama, Takarazuka-shi, Hyogo-ken 665	1967	P	327/65	27 F 16 P	Nutrition	15,100
Kumamoto Institute of Technology *(Kumamoto Kogyo Daigaku)* Ikeda-machi, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken 860-91	1965	P	2,475	74 F 64 P	Engineering	30,000
Kyorin College *(Kyorin Daigaku)* Shinkawa, Mitaka-shi, Tokyo 181	1970	P	1,082	234 F 79 P	Med., Med. Technology	54,017
Kyoto Gakuen College *(Kyoto Gakuen Daigaku)* Sogabe-cho, Kameoka-shi, Kyoto-fu 621	1969	P	1,521	N.A.	Economics	N.A.
Kyoto University of Education ††Kyoto University of Liberal Arts *(Kyoto Kyoiku Daigaku)* Fukakusa Fujinomori-cho 1, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto-fu 612	1943	N	1,708/48	127 F 143 P	Education	155,944
Kyushu Gakuin College *(Kyushu Gakuin Daigaku)* Ryomizu, Kokubu-shi, Kagoshima-ken 899-43	1968	P	1,215	N.A.	Engineering	N.A.

Kyushu Institute of Design *(Kyushu Geijutsu Koka Daigaku)* Shiobara 226, Minami-ku, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 815	1968	N	562	64 F 131 P	Design	47,173
Kyushu Tokai University *(Kyushu Tokai Daigaku)* Toroku, Oe-machi, Kumamoto-shi 862	1973	P	721	N.A.	Engineering	N.A.
Matsumoto Dental College *(Matsumoto Shika Daigaku)* Hirooka, Shiojiri-shi, Nagano-ken 399-07	1972	P	788	107 F 34 P	Dentistry	43,000
*Mimasaka Women's College *(Mimasaka Joshi Daigaku)* 32 Kamigawara, Tsuyama-shi, Okayama-ken 708	1967	P	195	N.A.	Home Economics	N.A.
Minamikyushu University *(Minamikyushu Daigaku)* Takanake-cho, Koyu-gun, Miyazaki-ken 884	1965	P	862	N.A.	Horticulture	N.A.
Miyazaki Medical College *(Miyazaki Ika Daigaku)* 5200 Kihara, Kiyotake-cho, Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki-ken 889-21	1974	N	198	68 F 44 P	Medicine	13,911
Momoyama Gakuin University †St. Andrew's University (*Monoyama Gakuin Daigaku*) 237-1 Nishimo, Osaka-shi, Osaka-fu 588	1959	P	5,047	N.A.	Bus. Adm., Economics, Soc. Sci.	N.A.
Musashino Academia Musicae †Musashino College of Music *(Musashino Ongaku Daigaku)* 1-13, Hazawa, Nerima-ku, Tokyo 176	1929	P	3,256/963	170 F 217 P	Music	60,000
*Musashino Art University *(Musashino Bijutsu Daigaku)* 3-3-7 Kichijoji, Higashi-cho, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180	1929	P	2,114/69	101 F 202 P	Arts & Design	50,000

Nagano College *(Nagano Daigaku)* Shimonogo, Ueda-shi, Nagano-ken 386-12	1966	P	198	N.A.	Economics	N.A.
Nagasaki Prefectural College of International Economics *(Nagasaki Kenritsu Kokusai Keizai Daigaku)* Kawashimo-cho 123, Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki-ken 858	1957	M	865	N.A.	Economics	N.A.
Nagoya College of Fine Arts *(Nagoya Geijutsu Daigaku)* Shikatsu-machi, Kumanaska 800 Nishi Kasugai-gun, Aichi-ken 481	1970	P	N.A.	N.A.	Arts, Music	N.A.
Nagoya Hygienics College *(Nagoya Hoken Eisei Daigaku)* Toyoaki-machi, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken 470-11	1968	P	650	N.A.	Hygienics	N.A.
Nagoya Municipal University *(Nagoya Shiritsu Daigaku)* Aza Kawasumi 1, Mizuhoku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 467	1950	M	1,661	348 F	Econ., Gen. Ed., Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy	120,750
Nagoya University of Arts *(Nagoya Geijutsu Daigaku)* Shikatsu-cho, Nishikasugai-gun, Aichi-ken 481	1970	P	995/126	63 F 73 P	Fine Arts, Music	21,600
Nanzan University †Catholic University of Nagoya *(Nanzan Daigaku)* Yamazato-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 466	1949	P	4,600/70	152 F 155 P	Arts & Letters, Bus. Adm., Econ., Foreign Lang.	200,000
Nara College of Education †Nara Teacher Training College *(Nara Kyoiku Daigaku)* Takabatake-cho, Nara-shi, Nara-ken 630	1888	N	1,207	115 F 118 P	Education	151,250

Nara University *(N... Daigaku)* Horai-cho, Nara-shi, Nara-ken 631	1969	P	994	N.A.	Letters	N.A.
National Defense Academy, Japan, (formerly Japanese Defense Academy) 1-10-20 Hashirimizu, Oharadai, Yokosuka-shi 239	1952	N	1,821/144	305 F 20 P	Engineering, Humanities, Science, Soc. Science	133,354
National Northeast University; also known as Tohoku University *(Tohoku Daigaku)* 1-1 Katahira, 2-chome, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken	1907	N	10,569	2,082 F 600 P	Agri., Arts & Let., Dentistry, Econ., Ed., Engr., Law, Med., Sci.	1,400,000
Nihon University Matsudo Dentistry College *(Nihon Daigaku Matsudo Shika Daigaku)* Sakae-cho, Matsudo-shi, Chiba-ken 271	1971	P	917	158 F 114 P	Dentistry	43,565
Nippon Institute of Technology *(Nippon Kogyo Daigaku)* Miyashiro-machi, Minamisaitama-gun, Saitama-ken 345	1967	P	2,896	N.A.	Engineering	N.A.
Nippon Medical School †Nihon Medical School *(Nippon Ika Daigaku)* 1-1-5 Sendagi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113	1926	P	838/134	547 F 33 P	Medicine, Nursing	97,000
Nippon Women's College of Physical Education †Japan Women's College of Physical Education *(Nippon Joshi Taiiku Daigaku)* Kita-Karasuyama, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157	1965	P	400	30 F 30 P	Physical Education	N.A.
Nishi Nippon Institute of Technology; also known as Nishi Nihon Institute of Technology *(Nishi Nippon Kogyo Daigaku)* Kanda-machi, Miyako-gun, Fukuoka-ken 803	1967	P	1,901/305	67 F 40 P	Technology	35,998

North Japan College; see Tohoku Gakuin University

*Notre Dame Seishin University †Notre Dame Seishin Women's University *(Notre Dame Seishin Joshi Daigaku)* Ifuku-cho, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken 700	1949	P	1,796	64 F 76 P	Home Econ., Letters	99,295
*Obirin University *(Obirin Daigaku)* 3758 Tokiwa-cho, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194-02	1966	P	3,000	70 F 85 P	Economics, Literature	66,917
Ohshu College *(Ohshu Daigaku)* Shimoneko 450-3, Hanamaki-shi, Iwate-ken 025	1965	P	100	30 F 10 P	Economics	31,000
Okinawa Kokusai University †Okinawa International University *(Okinawa Kokusai Daigaku)* Ginowan 276-2, Ginowan-shi, Okinawa-ken 901-22	1962	P	1,652	N.A.	Economics, Law, Letters (Day & Evening[1])	N.A.
Okinawa University *(Okinawa Daigaku)* Kokuba 747, Naha-shi, Okinawa-ken 902	1961	P	1,287	58 F 34 P	Law & Economics	28,000
Osaka Industrial University *(Osaka Sangyo Daigaku)* Nakagaito, Daito-shi, Osaka-fu 574	1965	P	4,749	170 A	Business, Engineering (Day & Evening[1])	36,500
Osaka Prefectural University †University of Osaka Prefecture *(Osaka Shiritsu Daigaku)* 804-4-chome, Mozu Umemachi, Sakai-shi, Osaka-fu 591	1949	M	4,424	601 F 114 P	Agri., Econ., Engr., Lib. Arts, Science	403,000
Osaka University of Arts *(Osaka Geijutsu Daigaku)* Kanan-cho, Minamikawachi-gun, Osaka-fu 546	1945	P	3,931	N.A.	Arts	N.A.
Osaka University of Economics and Law *(Osaka Keizai Hoka Daigaku)* Gakuonji, Yao-shi, Osaka-fu 581	1971	P	1,824	100 A.	Economics, Law	N.A.

Osaka University of Education †Osaka University of Liberal Arts *(Osaka Kyoiku Daigaku)* Minami-kawahori-cho 43, Tennoji-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka-fu 543	1943	N	3,383/112	285 F	Education	222,630
*Otani Women's College *(Otani Joshi Daigaku)* Shigakudai, Nishigori, Tondabayashi-shi, Osaka-fu 584	1930	P	1,180	N.A.	Letters	N.A.
*Otemae Women's College *(Otemae Joshi Daigaku)* Ochayasho-cho, Nichinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken 662	1951	P	333	N.A.	Letters	N.A.
Otemon Gakuin University *(Otemon Gakuin Daigaku)* 230, Ai, Ibaragi-shi, Osaka-fu 567	1966	P	4,479/14	91 F 101 P	Economics, Letters	88,200
Rikkyo University †St. Paul's University *(Rikkyo Daigaku)* Nishiikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171	1874	P	12,529/434	339 F 391 P	Arts, Econ., Law & Sci., Social Relations	400,000
*Rissho Women's University *(Rissho Joshi Daigaku)* Minamiogishima, Koshigaya-shi, Saitama-ken 343	1953	P	2,411	N.A.	Domestic Science, Education	N.A.
Ryukyus, University of *(Ryukyu Daigaku)* Shuri-Tonokura-cho 3-1, Naha-shi, Okinawa-ken 930	1950	N	4,582	547 F	Agri., Ed., Health Sci., Law & Let., Sci. & Tech.	217,061
Ryutsu College of Economics *(Ryutsu Keizai Daigaku)* Ryugasaki, Ibaragi-ken	1965	P	N.A.	N.A.	Economics	N.A.
Saga Domestic Science College *(Saga Kasei Daigaku)* Kanzaki-machi, Kanzaki-gun, Saga-ken 842	1968	P	110	N.A.	Domestic Science	N.A.

[1] See p. 11.

St. Luke's College of Nursing *(Sei Roka Kango Daigaku)* 10-1 Akashi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104	1964	P	160	31 F 52 P	Hygiene, Nursing	21,000
St. Marianna University, School of Medicine *(Sei Marianna Ika Daigaku)* 2095 Sugao, Takatsu-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken 213	1971	P	602	228 F 134 P	Medicine	71,133
St. Michael's University *(Yashiro Gakuin Daigaku)* Manabigaoka, 5-1-1, Tarumi-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 655	1968	P	463	N.A.	Economics	N.A.
Saitama Medical School *(Saitama Ika Daigaku)* Moroyama-machi, Iruma-gun, Saitama-ken 350-04	1972	P	419	182 F 87 P	Medicine	60,000
Sakuyo Music College *(Sakuyo Ongaku Daigaku)* Yaide, Tsuyama-shi, Okayama-ken 708	1951	P	464	N.A.	Music	N.A.
††Saniku Gakuin University *(Saniku Gakuin Daigaku)* Sodegaura-machi, Chiba-ken	1971	P	60	N.A.	English	N.A.
Sapporo College of Commerce *(Sapporo Shoka Daigaku)* Nishi-Nopporo, Ebetsu-shi, Hokkaido 069-01	1940	P	1,497	N.A.	Commerce	N.A.
Sapporo University *(Sapporo Daigaku)* 243 Nishioka, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido 062	1967	P	5,345	81 F 136 P	Econ., For. Lang., Management	76,000
Science University of Tokyo †Tokyo College of Science *(Tokyo Rika Daigaku)* 1-3, Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162	1881	P	10,203/282	259 F 190 P	Engr., Pharm. Sci., Science, Sci. & Engr. (Day & Evening[1])	85,000

Seishin Women's University; see University of the Sacred Heart						
Sendai College †Sendai College of Physical Education *(Sendai Daigaku)* Funaoka, Shibata-cho, Shibata-gun, Miyagi-ken 989-16	1967	P	300	N.A.	Physical Education	N.A.
*Senzoku Gakuen College †Senzoku Gakuen Music Academy *(Senzoku Gakuen Daigaku)* Hisamoto, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken 213	1962	P	623	N.A.	Music	N.A.
Shikoku Women's University *(Shikoku Joshi Daigaku)* Ojin-cho, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken 771-111	1961	P	356	N.A.	Domestic Science	N.A.
Shinwa Women's College *(Shinwa Joshi Daigaku)* Suzurandai, Kita-machi 7-13-1, Kita-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 651-11	1968	P	1,005	N.A.	Letters	N.A.
*Shitennoji Women's College *(Shitennoji Joshi Daigaku)* Hanyuno, Habikino-shi, Osaka-fu 583	1957	P	642	N.A.	Letters	N.A.
*Shizuoka Women's College *(Shizuoka Joshi Daigaku)* Yada 409, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka-ken 420	1967	M	614	59 F 44 P	Home Economics, Letters	47,000
Shoin Gakuin Women's College; also known as Shoin Women's University *(Shoin Joshi Daigaku)* Tamon-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 655	1966	P	875	30 F 62 P	Letters	34,145
Sogo-Eisei Gakuin; see Hyogo Prefectural School of Nursing & Dental Hygiene						

††Although called a university, this is actually a junior college.

[1] See p. 11.

Soka University *(Soka Daigaku)* Tangi-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192	1971	P	4,000/100	150 F 85 P	Bus. Admin., Econ., Ed., Law, Lit.	13,200
Sonoda Gakuen Women's College; also known as Sonoda Women's College *(Sonoda Gakuen Joshi Daigaku)* 265, Aza Funago, Kuriyama, Amagasaki-shi, Hyogo-ken 661	1963	P	175	N.A.	Letters	N.A.
Tachibana College *(Tachibana Joshi Daigaku)* Yamashina, Oyake, Yamada-cho, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto-fu 607	1967	P	741	27 F 41 P	Letters	28,000
Tamagawa-Gakuen University †Tamagawa University *(Tamagawa Daigaku)* 4050 Honmachida, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194	1945	P	763	106 A	Agriculture, Education, Engineering, Literature	N.A.
*Teikyo University *(Teikyo Daigaku)* Kaga, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 192-03	1965	P	5,900	N.A.	Econ., Law, Lit., Med.	N.A.
*Tezukayama Gakuin University *(Tezukayama Gakuin Daigaku)* Sayama-cho, Minamikawachi-gun, Osaka-fu 589	1966	P	1,257	45 F 42 P	Literature	35,000
Toho College of Music *(Toho Ongaku Daigaku)* Kawagoe, Saitama-ken 356	1965	P	491	N.A.	Music	N.A.
Tohoku Dental College *(Tohoku Shika Daigaku)* Tomita-cho 31-1, Koriyama-shi, Fukushima-ken 963	1947	P	365	N.A.	Dentistry	N.A.
Tohoku Gakuin University †North Japan College *(Tohoku Gakuin Daigaku)* 1 Minami-Rokkencho, Sendai, Miyagi-ken 980	1891	P	10,034/39 1,780 (evening)	236 F 144 P	Economics, Law, Letters, Technology	200,000

Tohoku Institute of Technology; also known as Tohoku University of Technology and Tohoku University of Industry †Tohoku Engineering College *(Tohoku Kogyo Daigaku)* Koshiji 19, Nagamachi, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken 982	1964	P	3,231	81 F 74 P	Archi., Basic Studies, Civil Engr., Electronics & Comm. Engr., Ind. Design	N.A.
*Tohoku Women's College *(Tohoku Joshi Daigaku)* Toyohara 1-2-1, Hirosaki-shi, Hokkaido 063	1946	P	109 A	N.A.	Domestic Science	N.A.
Tokushima Bunri University †Tokushima Arts and Science University *(Tokushima Bunri Daigaku)* Higashi 1-chome, Terajima-Honmachi, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken 770	1966	P	1,422	126 F 117 P	Arts & Science, Home Econ., Literature, Pharmacy	60,000
Tokushima Women's College *(Tokushima Joshi Daigaku)* Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken	1961	P	N.A.	N.A.	Home Economics, Music	N.A.
Tokuyama University *(Tokuyama Daigaku)* Kume, Kurigasako, Tokuyama-shi, Yamaguchi-ken 745	1971	P	643	N.A.	Economics	N.A.
Tokyo College of Music *(Tokyo Ongaku Daigaku)* Minami-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171	1918	P	2,107	N.A.	Music	N.A.
*Tokyo College of Photography *(Tokyo Shashin Daigaku)* 1583 Iiyama, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa-ken 243-02	1950	P	1,200	35 F 40 P	Photographic Technology	20,000
Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music †Tokyo University of Arts *(Tokyo Geijutsu Daigaku)* Uenokoen, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110	1887	N	1,669/401	161 F	Fine Arts, Music	183,000

Tokyo Science University; see Science University of Tokyo						
Tokyo University of Arts and Design *(Tokyo Zokei Daigaku)* Motohachioji-machi, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 150	1966	P	833	800 A	Arts & Design	N.A.
Tokyo Women's College of Domestic Science *(Tokyo Kasei Daigaku)* 1-18-1 Kaga, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo	1949	P	1,650	140 A	Domestic Science	32,450
Tokyo Women's College of Home Economics *(Tokyo Kasei Gakuin Daigaku)* 22 Sanban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102	1963	P	745/188	35 F 30 P	Home Economics	49,976
*Tokyo Women's College of Physical Education *(Tokyo Joshi Taiiku Daigaku)* 620 Aoyagi, Tanigawakami, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo 186	1962	P	1,105	80 A	Physical Education	50,000
Towa College of Science and Technology †Towa College *(Towa Daigaku)* Shiobara, Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka-ken 815	1967	P	229	N.A.	Technology	N.A.
Tsuda College *(Tsudajuka Daigaku)* Tsuda-machi, Kodaima-shi, Tokyo 187	1900	P	2,662/96	74 F 102 P	Letters & Mathematics	120,000
Tsukuba, University of *(Tsukuba Daigaku)* Tenkubo, Saiki, Sakura-mura, Niihari-gun, Ibaraki-ken 300-31	1973	N	1,926/118	404 F 220 P	1st Cluster (Let., Soc. Sci., Nat. Sci.), Medical Cluster, Physical Cluster	138,000
University of the Air Tokyo	1972	N	N.A.	N.A.	Open University (via radio & TV)	N.A.

University of the Sacred Heart †Tokyo University of the Sacred Heart; also known as Seishin Women's University *(Seishin Joshi Daigaku)* Hiroo 4-chome, 13-1, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150	1915	P	1,586/25	120 A	Letters	82,220
University of Transportation Economics *(Ryutsu Keizai Daigaku)* Hirahata 120, Ryugasaki-shi, Ibaraki-ken 301	1965	P	1,400	N.A.	Economics	N.A.
Wako University *(Wako Daigaku)* 2-160, Kanai, Machida-shi, Tokyo 194-01	1966	P	3,414	N.A.	Economics, Humanities	N.A.
Women's College of Fine Arts †Women's Junior College of Fine Arts *(Joshibijutsu Daigaku)* 49-8, Wade-I-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo	1949	P	1,100	61 F 72 P	Fine Arts	69,873
Yashiro Gakuin University *(Yashiro Gakuin Daigaku)* 5-1-1 Manabugaoka, Tarumi-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken 655	1968	P	N.A.	N.A.	Economics	N.A.
*Yasuda Women's University *(Yasuda Joshi Daigaku)* Yasufuruichi-cho, Asa-gun, Hiroshima-ken 731-01	1955	P	768	29 F 20 P	Letters	38,000
Yokohama College of Commerce *(Yokohama Shoka Daigaku)* Higashi-Teraomachi, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken 230	1968	P	2,000/300	48 F 38 P	Commerce	40,000

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